

he ghost
Joseph Kraft



Jimmy Carter waves to crowd of 3,500 at an Atlanta, Georgia, airport at 4 a.m. yesterday as he waves with his daughter Amy, 8, rubs her eye — an effect of the late hour — as she waves with him. (UPI telephoto)

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Elections

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bin expects White House to follow its bipartisan policy

Jerusalem Post Staff
Rabin said last night that Jimmy Carter, the same traditional White House always understanding Israel's needs and of giving this country's "necessary" session of the Press' radio network, time ago, Rabin said that he will keep to Carter in last night sent Jimmy Carter a cable message:
"In the spirit of the deep friendship which binds our two nations, we extend to you our warmest wishes for your electoral victory in the name of the Government of Israel. We are confident that your administration will continue along the path of peace and understanding for the benefit of the entire world. Please convey our personal best wishes to the President and his family." Rabin said he knew Carter personally from two long conversations. The first time, during his ambassadorship, Carter invited him down to Atlanta, Georgia, as the guest of the Governor, and made him an Honorary Colonel in the Georgia National Guard. "Carter shows profound understanding of military matters" from his studies in the Annapolis Naval Academy and the staff and command posts he filled in the U.S. Navy.
The second meeting was during Carter's visit to Israel in the summer of 1973, and it was an un-scheduled affair at Carter's request which lasted several hours, Rabin said.
In one of what Rabin described as a series of "personal reflections" delivered before the panel proper got under way, he described Ford as a man who "helped Israel as President and on Capitol Hill. Even on this difficult day I should like to voice Israel's appreciation and esteem for everything he did then to make Israel strong. Israel does not forget its friends. It will never forget them."
At the outset, Rabin said that Israel was intensely interested in anything to do with the Presidency and Congress, since these would determine to no small extent what

Arabs close-mouthed about poll outcome

By ANAN SAFADI
Middle East Affairs Correspondent
Arab governments yesterday were reticent about Jimmy Carter's triumph as they began assessing the implications of the change, especially for the Middle East.
Rather than demonstrating concern over the return to power of the Democrats, the Arabs appeared to be troubled about the imminent departure of the Republican Administration, particularly that of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger — the man through whom the Arabs made deals.
With the exception of Jordan, which is inclined to feel that it was betrayed by Kissinger's Middle East approach, Arab states including Egypt and Syria confined their coverage of the Republican defeat to news dispatches. Cairo's first major news broadcast after the election returns early yesterday afternoon was cut from the usual 15 to six minutes, with Carter's victory commencing the report of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko in Sofia, and the latest peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon.
The Arabs earlier took no sides in the presidential race. In a recent television interview, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said that he would deal with whichever Administration is voted into office. But he noted at the time that Ford was his "dearest friend," and that if he were re-elected "it will be a very happy occasion for me." He also said that if "brother Henry" (Kissinger) were to remain as Secretary of State, it would be "much easier."
Egypt had on occasion voiced fears that Carter, unlike Ford, would be in no rush to press Washington's diplomatic efforts in the Middle East conflict which Sadat wants to settle "globally" once the U.S. elections were over.

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Democrats' old coalition carries Carter to victory

Combines industrial North, old South

WASHINGTON. — President-elect Jimmy Carter's long, once-solitary journey from Plains, Georgia, will carry him to the White House in January with a victory forged from the traditional Democratic Party coalition of the Old South and industrial North.
Carter was declared the victor over President Gerald Ford early yesterday when his electoral vote total reached 272, two more than the 270 needed for election. Wisconsin and Mississippi were the states that established the Democratic candidate's majority in the Associated Press tabulation.

Three states — Oregon and Maine, where Ford held a slim lead, and Ohio, where Carter was ahead — remained too close to call until late last night. Carter finally won Ohio, giving him 297 electoral votes; victories in Oregon and Maine pushed Ford's total to 241.
The popular vote totals from 99 per cent of the nation's precincts gave Carter 40,201,031 (51 per cent) and Ford 38,459,788 (48 per cent). Carter thus became the first challenger to unseat an incumbent President since Franklin D. Roosevelt beat Herbert Hoover in 1932.
Eugene McCarthy, the former Democratic senator running as an independent, had 655,627 (1 per cent) and Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox, of the American Independent Party, had 168,915 votes.
The closeness of the vote in many states raised questions about the status of any uncounted absentee ballots. These ballots are not handled the same way in every state and there was no authoritative count yesterday of how many might still be uncounted.
In some states, they are accepted only up until the hours the polls close and they are counted with all other votes on election night. The city of Chicago is one such example.
In others, like Florida, where there are an estimated 150,000 absentee votes, they are not counted until the day after the election.

NY stocks down

NEW YORK. — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply yesterday in what was termed as an "initial knee-jerk reaction" to Carter's election on Wall Street which has a traditionally Republican bias.
But U.S. businessmen generally expect the election of Carter to have little effect on the American economy for at least a year. They noted that Congressional passage of the national budget in September established the government's spending pattern for the forthcoming year regardless of who was elected.
In London, share prices rose despite some concern in the financial community over Carter's victory.

Jewish vote key in vital states

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The Jewish vote appears to have been a very important factor in the presidential election, and a swing in the Republican vote could have made Gerald Ford the winner, political observers commented here yesterday.
Democratic winner Jimmy Carter captured 70-75 per cent of the votes of Jews, according to television network polls released here yesterday afternoon. Ford supporters had hoped their man would get 40 per cent of that vote. Forty to 50 per cent Jewish support could have been enough to make Ford the victor in New York, or Pennsylvania, and given him an electoral majority.
The CBS/New York Times survey and the NBC election poll said that Carter took between 70-75 per cent of the Jewish vote. This compares with 1972 Democratic candidate George McGovern's 65 per cent of the Jewish vote and 1968 Democratic candidate Hubert Humphrey's 55 per cent.

Lukewarm reaction abroad to result

LONDON. — Politicians and officials around the world, commenting yesterday on the election of Jimmy Carter as America's next President, predicted that his victory would bring little substantial change in U.S. foreign policy.
Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van der Stoep summed up the reaction of many in Western Europe when he said he expected no significant difference in America's world policy to result from the Carter victory. He predicted "a continuing accent on Europe" but he added that there probably would also be a greater stress on Washington's relations with developing countries.
In Paris, aides of French Pres-



President Ford, his voice almost gone from the rigors of his losing campaign, listens as his wife Betty reads the message he sent President-elect Carter, congratulating him on his victory. (UPI telephoto)

Ford congratulates Carter

WASHINGTON. — President Ford conceded defeat yesterday to Jimmy Carter in the 1976 presidential race.
In a "Dear Jimmy" telegram to the Democratic victor, read for the hoarse President by his wife Betty, Ford pledged a smooth and effective transition. Mrs. Ford said her husband had also telephoned his message to Carter.
"You have my complete and wholehearted support," Ford told Carter. "It is apparent now that you have won our long and intense struggle." Ford acknowledged, "I congratulate you on your victory."
The President had retired some time after 3 a.m. with the race still undecided. He awoke with a hoarse

Carter may not take up M.E. for 6 months

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — President-elect Jimmy Carter is not expected to involve the U.S. in a new Middle East peace initiative for at least the first six months after he assumes office on January 20, diplomatic sources here said yesterday.
They predicted that the same general thrust of U.S. foreign policy that existed during the Ford and Nixon Administrations will probably be retained, including firm support for Israel's survival and security, continued efforts to improve U.S. ties with the Arab world and to reduce Soviet influence in the region, and the prevention of another war that might bring superpower confrontation.
While a victory by President Ford would have probably resulted in a stepped-up pace in Arab-Israeli diplomacy, the sources said that Carter will no doubt want to stand back for some period and fully appraise the situation before plunging into any new round of U.S.-initiated talks.
The sources predicted that the Democratic Administration will take a more critical look at U.S. arms supply policy with the Arab world and will probably be firmer in resisting Arab economic pressure on the U.S.
But the sources said during a post-election briefing here that a Democratic Administration could also take some positions that could cause trouble for Israel.
One point of possible friction between a Democratic Administration and Israel, the sources said, is the matter of nuclear proliferation. Carter is on record as wanting to initiate strict controls over the global spread of nuclear weapons — a policy that might one day go against Israel's intentions.
The sources, who asked not to be identified, also said that Israel has many friends in the Democratic Party, and that America's strong support of Israel's economic, military and political needs will continue.
Carter is expected to call quickly for new energy conservation programmes designed to reduce America's dependency on foreign oil sources. Together with a Democratic Congress, this might be worked out

Indonesian held here

RAIFA. — An Indonesian national was arrested here last night when a security official at the Chess Olympiad found several small cameras and propaganda leaflets in Arabic in the man's bag.
The man, aged 40, was being interrogated last night. The man, who claims to be a journalist, had visited Libya before coming to Israel. (Jtm)



James Earl Carter ...
President-Elect of the United States of America. Malka Rabinowitz reports on the election from New York.
The Doctors' Dilemma: Lea Ben Dor puts their complaints into perspective.
Entebbe Remembrance: Hannah Zemer talks to some of the men who took part in Operation Yonatan.
The Biggest in the World: Mike Goldberg's photos illustrate the story of the Weizmann Institute's new nuclear accelerator.
Son of the Covenant: Judy Siegel and David Rubinger attend a Jerusalem brit mila.
A chair is a chair is a chair: Dennis Silk discusses his experimental play with Marsha Pomerantz.
Dry Bones mounts his own Jewish Film Festival.

This and more in tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

Peres: Egypt not keeping accord terms

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent
Israel military and United Nations officials were caught off-balance yesterday morning when Defence Minister Shimon Peres intimated that the Egyptians were not keeping to the terms of the interim Sinai agreement.
At a meeting yesterday morning with the Commander of United Nations Forces in the Middle East, General Emilio Sillavau, Peres complained that the Egyptians had more than the agreed upon eight brigades in the limited forces zone.
The statement came just eight weeks after Peres publicly said that he was personally satisfied that the Egyptians had removed three additional battalions from the area and six weeks after the O.C. Southern Command, Aluf Herzl Shafir, was reprimanded by Prime Minister Rabin for allegedly telling a meeting that the Egyptians had violated the terms of the agreement.
A spokesman for Peres told The Post last night that the Minister had complained to Gen. Sillavau that according to Israel estimates the Egyptians still had more than the allowed number of men in the zone. The Minister had not meant that more troops had been brought

IN THE KNESSET

Wage c'ttee to discuss social workers' claims

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The new wage demands by the social workers will be brought before the Ministerial Wage Committee tomorrow, Social Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer told the Knesset yesterday. He was replying to four motions for the agenda on the workers' current work sanctions by MK Yehuda Ben-Zion (NRP), Hillel Zeidel (ILP), David Levi (Likud) and Nushat Katsav (Alignment).

Hammer said, "People who are in the forefront of the fight against our social ills must not remain on the bottom of the nation's pay scale. They deserve the same recognition and appreciation accorded and rightly so — to teachers and nurses."

"Social workers' efforts are not felt all the time, but their failure to do their job is felt at once. I therefore call upon the Government to act swiftly by bringing about significant improvements in social workers' pay."

Earlier in the day, hundreds of social workers from all over the country demonstrated outside the Knesset, and then moved on to the Knesset plaza, and from there to Minister Hammer's

office downtown. (See "1,500 social workers," on this page.) Mr. Zeidel said social workers' demands should not be neglected "just because they have not yet become a powerful pressure group, like port workers or employees of the Electric Corporation."

David Levi cautioned against Government delay in meeting the social workers' demands "because the community they serve will not sit by silently without the special attention they require." Levi said 1,200 more social workers are needed, but cannot be found since wages are so low. He said a case worker with three years' experience earns IL2,100 gross per month, and one with many more years' on-the-job experience grosses about IL2,500 per month.

Nushat Katsav called on the social workers to resume normal work. She also said the Government officials who are to decide on their demands should heed the advice of the Knesset Public Services Committee, which in the past had recommended not only higher wages for the workers but also improved working conditions. She pointed out that welfare personnel assigned to development towns and those dealing directly with violence-prone welfare cases should receive extra pay.

Tougher hand with 'sub-human' institutions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Social Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer on Tuesday asked the Knesset to give him the power to close down institutions for the aged, the handicapped and wayward children if these institutions violate the law or the terms of their licenses.

The present law provides only for fines for violators. According to the ministry, approximately 50 of the 225 licensed institutions are being operated in "sub-human" conditions. Most of the shortcomings are connected either with poor physical maintenance of the facilities, or a shortage of qualified manpower to serve the occupants.

Mr. Hammer's amendment would enable a court, on the Minister's application, to shut down offending institutions.

Pinhas Shestman (NRP), the same party as Hammer, would have the Minister's hand strengthened. He argued that obtaining such a court order was usually a complicated procedure. Therefore, the power of closure should be vested in the Social Welfare Minister.

Bill to enable pre-army grads to find jobs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A bill introduced at the Knesset Labour Committee by chairman Shoshana Ben-Amos (Labour) would cancel the requirement for an employer to rehired a worker on completion of military service.

She claims many employers refuse to hire youths fresh out of high school, fearing they would be forced to rehired them two or three years later when they finish their service. The bill, she said, would cancel the requirement.

KNESSET BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER Haim Zadok told the House he was considering appointment of a committee to look into the legal aspects of permitting lie-detector test results to be accepted as admissible evidence in court trials.

DISTURBED by "the new wave of thefts from farms," Pessah Gruper (Likud) yesterday asked for a House discussion on his proposal

that the Government should make jail sentences and a minimum fine of IL10,000 mandatory for thieves convicted of stealing from farms.

MORE THAN 12,000 Lebanese have received medical treatment at the "Good Fence" so far, and 338 Lebanese have been admitted to Israeli hospitals, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday in reply to a parliamentary question.

Rabin tells European MPs how they can help

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday told the delegation visiting here from the European Parliament that one important way in which their body could contribute to a Middle East solution is by inducing a more sober frame of mind among the Arab countries, whereby they would lay more stress on peaceful domestic development.

Rabin received the nine-country delegation for some 90 minutes, and said that Israel would be willing either to progress towards an overall peace with its Arab neighbors, or to negotiate another interim accord — with the proviso that this would produce an end to the state of war.

Earlier in the day, the delegation, headed by George Spensale, French President of the European Parliament, held a round table discussion in the Knesset with MKs from many factions. The Knesset is hosting the delegation's four-day visit here, which began on Tuesday. One issue which took up a large part of the discussion was the Arab boycott and the need for all countries to legislate against it and against firms cooperating with the boycott. The discussion touched also on laws required to protect firms in Europe, penalized by the Arabs for selling to Israel.

The delegation was greeted by Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu at the opening of yesterday's House session. Speaker Yeshayahu said the visit "proves the growing texture of interest and cooperation be-

tween Israel and the European Economic Community."

After the visit to Rabin, the delegation paid homage at the Yad Vashem memorial to the European Holocaust victims and were then guests of Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek for lunch. One of the Belgian delegates, Alfred Bertrand, said in his reply to Kollek's toast that he was impressed by the atmosphere of mutual tolerance predominating in Jerusalem between all faiths and communities.

After a tour of the city, the delegation called on Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev, who told them that one of the principal ways in which Israel could balance its adverse trade with Europe was by exporting more manufactured goods.

The visitors include, besides Mr. Spensale, Lord Nicholas William Bethell, Ludwig Fellermaier, Alfred Bertrand, Pierre Girard, Eric Bismund, Pierre Charles, Alfred Krieg, Remo Sander, Guy Marchand, and Pierre Bourdelle. The European Parliament was founded in 1958 following the signing of the Rome Convention. It includes 198 members elected directly by the various parliaments from among their members. The numerical representation is fixed, but the size of factions changes according to their strength in the various national parliaments. France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany are each represented by 36 members, Belgium and the Netherlands — by 14 members, Denmark — 11, Ireland — nine, and Luxembourg — six members.

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10 social workers demonstrate

A POMERANITZ
Post Reporter

Half of the country's converged on Jerusalem to demonstrate at the Knesset, the Ministry and in on their employers' conditions and

demonstrators gathered at the Hebrew University in small groups to

workers succeeded in their work "girls" was one) shared the crowd in hand, them about who dal workers — had al conditions — had

tion moved up the d across from the several representa- d into the visitors'

gallery to hear questions put to Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer.

From the Knesset, the crowd moved downtown to the Welfare Ministry on King David Street — a part of the demonstration for which they had no permit. They sang, blocked traffic and nearly came to blows with police, but according to Nathan Lavon, Jerusalem union head, the police "acted with restraint" throughout. One demonstrator was held briefly and released.

The protest action has built up gradually over the last several weeks from a snafu of protest outside the Welfare Ministry and a mail-and-phone deluge of the Finance Ministry by social workers explaining their case. For two days last week social workers received clients on the premises of the Finance and Welfare Ministries, the Union of Local Authorities and Civil Service Commission, and other employers of social workers who have resisted or delayed attending to their demands.

The union was dissatisfied with the results of two meetings with representatives of their employers, last Sunday and the previous Sunday. They await the results of a meeting tomorrow of the Minis-

terial Wage Committee. If their demands are not met, the social workers will strike. To paralyze the strike (without pay) long enough to make an impact, they have announced plans to work in the citrus harvest.

The social workers have submitted to their employers the following demands:

- Improved salaries for workers in the field. This could take the form of grants such as those the hospital nurses received or upgrading of the social workers' pay scale along the lines of teachers' salaries.
- A shorter work week; room for receiving clients in privacy; financial aid for keeping workers' children in day-care centres; telephone and car expenses for making home visits.
- Employment of non-professional workers only on condition that they undergo training; improved in-service training; and other organizational changes.
- Elimination of distortions in pay and benefits for social workers in different institutions; salary rises for professionally trained social workers who are not university graduates, and now get 9 per cent less than those with a B.A.

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Jerusalem Post Aviation Correspondent
BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — El Al's flight engineers yesterday decided to disassociate themselves from the pilots' planned "manpower company" and "keep" their integrity to remain in El Al's employ.

A flight engineers' spokesman told an Ithm reporter here earlier yesterday that the staff committee's

lating conditions of employment and tasks should be confined to regulating not to setting up companies independent of their employers.

The independent stance taken by El Al's flight engineers is bound to throw a spanner into the pilots' wheels. The engineers are members of the flight crews and although not pilots, are members of the cockpit team.

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THE JERUSALEM
POST



U.S. ELECTIONS
SPECIAL EDITION

Carter the winner

is U.S. presidency
lim edge over Ford

OTON (AP). — Democrat Jimmy Carter won the U.S. presidency, edging out Republican incumbent Richard M. Nixon, in a landslide victory.



page of POST special election edition, published yesterday afternoon and distributed to country.

State governors include foe Daley, Democratic Rockefeller

— American voters as diverse as the Democratic Party, including an eccentric woman, Republican prosecutor, and a political boss, elected state governors yesterday.

There were nine Democratic and five Republican statehouses to be won in a net gain of one seat. The race was not decided in every state. In California, for example, the race was too close to call. In New York, the race was also too close to call. In Illinois, the race was also too close to call. In Michigan, the race was also too close to call. In Ohio, the race was also too close to call. In Pennsylvania, the race was also too close to call. In Texas, the race was also too close to call. In Virginia, the race was also too close to call. In Washington, the race was also too close to call. In Wisconsin, the race was also too close to call. In Minnesota, the race was also too close to call. In Iowa, the race was also too close to call. In Missouri, the race was also too close to call. In Arkansas, the race was also too close to call. In Louisiana, the race was also too close to call. In Mississippi, the race was also too close to call. In Alabama, the race was also too close to call. In Georgia, the race was also too close to call. In Florida, the race was also too close to call. In South Carolina, the race was also too close to call. In North Carolina, the race was also too close to call. In Tennessee, the race was also too close to call. In Kentucky, the race was also too close to call. In West Virginia, the race was also too close to call. In Maryland, the race was also too close to call. In Delaware, the race was also too close to call. In New Jersey, the race was also too close to call. In Connecticut, the race was also too close to call. In Rhode Island, the race was also too close to call. In Massachusetts, the race was also too close to call. In Vermont, the race was also too close to call. In New Hampshire, the race was also too close to call. In Maine, the race was also too close to call. In New Brunswick, the race was also too close to call. In Nova Scotia, the race was also too close to call. In Prince Edward Island, the race was also too close to call. In Newfoundland, the race was also too close to call. In the Yukon, the race was also too close to call. In the Northwest Territories, the race was also too close to call. In Nunavut, the race was also too close to call.

State-by-state totals

By the Associated Press
before each state is the percentage of precincts reported.
after each state is its electoral vote total, with winner
C or F.

	Ford	Carter
(C-9)	503,175-43	645,307-56
(F-3)	32,546-63	19,224-37
(F-6)	405,142-57	289,563-40
(C-6)	259,255-35	480,024-65
(F-45)	3,540,563-51	3,514,882-49
(F-7)	543,938-55	434,222-43
(F-8)	709,549-52	640,536-47
(C-3)	109,982-47	122,610-52
(C-17)	38,154-16	127,562-54
(C-12)	1,375,283-46	1,560,989-53
(C-13)	416,789-32	874,138-68
(C-4)	140,003-49	147,375-51
(F-4)	203,843-61	128,158-37
(F-26)	2,213,718-51	2,123,028-48
(F-13)	1,148,900-54	985,851-46
(F-8)	631,156-50	618,203-49
(F-7)	495,525-53	422,189-45
(C-9)	526,005-47	609,310-53
(C-10)	606,620-46	683,793-52
(4)	232,214-49	227,520-48
(C-10)	648,980-47	735,518-53
(C-14)	845,028-41	1,517,316-57
(F-21)	1,891,028-58	1,536,028-42
(C-10)	774,402-43	1,003,287-55
(C-7)	343,418-49	360,505-50
(C-12)	893,682-48	965,506-51
(F-4)	138,006-53	119,974-47
(F-5)	346,757-50	228,969-39
(F-3)	99,665-53	90,773-47
(F-4)	184,582-56	146,562-43
(F-17)	1,454,414-50	1,400,873-49
(F-4)	205,106-51	196,617-49
(C-41)	3,026,779-48	3,250,391-52
(C-13)	733,165-44	922,861-56
(F-3)	127,018-52	113,845-47
(28)	2,001,150-49	2,001,852-49
(F-8)	533,504-50	526,027-49
(F-6)	484,614-48	483,768-48
(C-6)	2,181,149-48	2,304,521-50
(C-4)	172,132-44	216,991-56
(C-8)	345,587-44	440,231-56
(F-4)	181,074-51	145,218-49
(C-10)	637,177-44	824,180-56
(C-26)	1,596,179-47	1,803,513-53
(F-4)	332,185-64	179,641-35
(F-3)	98,352-55	77,378-43
(F-12)	830,220-61	807,252-49
(F-9)	674,726-51	639,663-47
(C-6)	296,532-42	411,118-58
(C-11)	993,857-45	1,023,378-50
(F-3)	32,738-60	62,377-40
538	37,141,038-48	38,996,428-51

of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, himself a former governor of New York. Another uncle, Winthrop, once served as governor of Arkansas.

In Illinois, Republican James Thompson, 40, began as the underdog to Michael J. Howlett, 62, the choice of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Thompson was propelled to political prominence in the state by his role as an aggressive U.S. attorney who successfully prosecuted more than 200 persons on government corruption charges, including more than two dozen associates of the mayor.

The eccentric scientist who won in the state of Washington is Miss Dixie Lee Ray, a marine biologist who was once a university professor and later chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. While in that job she lived in a caravan with her two dogs outside the commission headquarters.

Miss Ray, a conservative Democrat, beat Republican John Spellman. With her victory, Miss Ray will become America's second woman governor in office. The other is Governor Ella Grasso of Connecticut.

In Delaware, another name recalling an American corporate dynasty won the statehouse. Republican U.S. Representative Pierre S. Dupont, a millionaire who returned all campaign contributions over \$100, won easily over incumbent Democratic Governor Sherman Tribbitt, who found himself enmeshed in deficit problems with the state budget.

By winning in North Carolina, Lt. Governor James B. Hunt Jr. restored a firm tradition of Democratic control in the state, defeating David T. Flaherty, a former state secretary of human resources.

Arkansas Governor David Pryor, the Democratic candidate, took a 4-1 landslide victory over Republican Leon Griffith, a plumber and contractor making his first try at politics.

The second of two women running for governor, Vermont State Treasurer Stella B. Haskel, lost to Republican State Representative Richard A. Snelling.

In New Hampshire, Republican incumbent Governor Meldrim Thompson, an early supporter of Ronald Reagan, had been expected to run a close race with Democrat Jerry V. Spanos. But voters gave Thompson another two-year term by a 58-42 margin.

To the west, Montana's Democratic incumbent Governor Thomas L. Judge coasted to victory over Republican Robert L. Woodahl. North Dakota's Democratic incumbent, Arthur A. Link, defeated Republican Richard Eldin by more than 12,000 votes. Democrat Scott Matheson won in Utah.

(AP, Reuter)

(Continued from page one)

House gets new women members

WASHINGTON. — The Congress will have at least two new women members.

The newcomers, both Democrats, are Baltimore city council member Barbara Mikulski, a national leader in the Democratic Party, and Mary Rose Oakar, (Democrat), of the Cleveland city council.

Hopes for getting a woman in the Senate were dashed, however, when Connecticut Secretary of State Gloria Schaffer, a Democrat, was overwhelmed in her race against Republican Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. No woman has served in the Senate since Margaret Chase Smith retired in 1972.

Two women candidates for governor — Dixie Lee Ray in Washington and Stella Haskel in Vermont — both Democrats — were running in tough races. Mrs. Ray appeared to have won, but Attorney Haskel was trailing republican Richard Snelling.

PLAINS, Georgia — He began as "Jimmy Who?" with a campaign against the Establishment. Now he's President-elect and will head the establishment.

Even as "Jimmy Who?" James Earl Carter Jr. always said he never intended to lose.

"When I began, I didn't have much money," he says. "I didn't have a built-in campaign organization or live in a media centre. I didn't hold public office. Not many people knew who I was."

But now, 22 months after he announced his presidential candidacy on December 12, 1974, nearly everybody knows. Carter can thank shrewd planning, appeal to a cross-section of voters and sheer hard work.

For Carter and his staff, victory is sweetest when they look back on the humiliation and loneliness. "We had to go where the people already were because they wouldn't come when we invited them," he told a dinner attended by big-name New York Democrats. "We would invite a whole neighbourhood to come to a living-room, and maybe four people would show up. Or we'd go to a labour hall that would hold 300 people, and 10 people would come."

The slight, sandy-haired peanut farmer, his family and a few volunteers "walked the streets, went into barbershops and beauty parlours and restaurants and stood in factory shifts lines, farmers' markets, livestock sales barns, country courthouses, and city halls, just learning about our country and letting them get to know us."

Carter built himself as the candidate of the people, an outsider running against Washington insiders who are pawns of special interests, who've turned the government into a "horrible, bloated bureaucratic mess."

"I'm not a big shot. I'm just like you," he said again and again. Rather than emphasize issues, he stressed the need for tough management and restoring integrity, pride, openness, honesty and sensitivity to Washington.

In the same soft-spoken, preacher tones he used to teach a Baptist church Sunday school class, he kept repeating that the system of government is good, the people are good, but those who run the government have lessened the respect it earns.

He called for welfare and tax reform, government reorganization, and a comprehensive health care programme, but provided scant particulars.

But he had a way of identifying himself with the group to whom he was speaking. He was a "worker" with the working people, a "businessman" with businessmen, a "farmer" with farmers and "once a poor boy from Georgia" with the underprivileged.

Sometimes his efforts were seen as an attempt to please the greatest possible number of voters, no matter how diverse.

For example, he said he was personally opposed to abortion and to the use of government funds to finance abortions. But he also said he was opposed to outlawing abortions by constitutional amendment.

All these tactics prompted accusations that he was fuzzy on the issues and that he was like a political chameleon.

Carter is just as complex in his private life. He listens to opera, reads philosopher Reinhold Niebuhr and Welsh poet Dylan Thomas, but he is fan of the Allman Brothers rock band and country singer Charlie Daniel as well.

"He is hard to get to know," says British-born doctor Peter Bourne, an adviser. "He is not given to small talk, or having a beer with the boys or anything frivolous. He can take tremendous stress, and his single-mindedness is unbelievable."

Critics described Carter as arrogant, self-righteous, unbending, and lacking humour and sensitivity for other people, particularly those who work for him.

His top aides said he showed those qualities on occasion, but added they are not overriding in his personality. In the early primaries, voters were more impressed by Carter's appeal as an outsider to Washington than they were by charges against him.

But they took a second look in the later primaries and during the general election campaign. Some expressed concern that they didn't know who Jimmy Carter is or what he would do as President.

He lost some of his outsider image by aligning himself more closely with such old Democratic politicians as Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, by stumping for Democratic establishment candidates, and by trying to identify himself with past Democratic presidents.

He went back to his home town of Plains with his wife, Rosalynn, to take over the family peanut farm. He helped build it into a million-dollar business.

He was elected to the Georgia Senate in 1962 and 1964. He lost his first bid for governor of Georgia in 1966, and spent much of the next four years campaigning for 1970. He ran with public support from several of Georgia's leading segregationist politicians, who saw him as a lesser evil than his liberal opponent, former Governor Carl Sanders.

But when Carter won, he announced that "the time for racial discrimination is over." He reorganized the state government, although there is argument about how effective and efficient the shakeup was. And he pushed through a number of social programmes.

Carter's efforts towards the Presidency began while he was still governor. He and a small group of youthful advisers, who still are his closest aides, discussed the possibility.

"It was hard for us to talk about the prospect at first," Carter has said. "It was very tentative and somewhat embarrassing. We never used the word 'President' for the first three or four months."

In 1973 and 1974, Carter used his governorship to expand his contacts with politicians, business-

men and journalists. He sought and won in 1974 the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee's campaign committee.

As chairman, he travelled the country, meeting and cultivating union, farm and consumer officials, political and civic leaders and campaign workers, all interested in electing Democrats to Congress. The courting paid rich dividends in 1976, when he was seeking his nomination.

Carter and his aides developed a detailed plan, including decisions to run in every primary and to get early, favourable media coverage by concentrating on Iowa's January caucus, during which that state's Democrats chose convention delegates.

Carter's victory in Iowa gave him momentum going into New Hampshire, which he also won. Then came Florida, and the Carter campaign was on its way. Even a string of late primary defeats to California Governor Edmund Brown Jr. and Idaho Senator Frank Church couldn't stop him.

Not long ago, Carter was asked about his life before the campaign. "I'll say this," he replied. "It was quieter then."

Less tiring? "Yes, definitely."

More fun? "Yes, definitely."

Carter grinned. "Well, winning is much more fun than anything."

(AP)

1976

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CARTER

UNDECIDED

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S.D. 4

NEBR. 5

WISC. 11

MICH. 21

IND. 13

OHIO 17

PA. 19

VA. 12

DELA. 3

MD. 10

DC. 3

ALASKA 3

HAWAII 4

VT. 3

N.H. 4

MASS. 14

R.I. 4

CONN. 8

ME. 4

CT. 7

RI. 4

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Dance Theatre of Harlem members Donald Perry, Joseph Wyatt and William Scott perform Tally Beatty's "Caravansai."

DANCE NEWS / Dora Sowden

Crowded studios show America is dancing

VISITING New York dance studios gives one the impression that all America is dancing. Watching American companies rehearsing confirms the view that the United States is now the dance centre of the world.

Not all the dancers in the countless studios — black, white, or "integrated" — aim at a career in dance, even if they have a hankering. The point is that Americans love to do, more than to see others doing, and nearly everyone interested in ballet wants to dance.

All the studios I visited during a month in New York were crowded with students. Arthur Mitchell, director of the Dance Theatre of Harlem (company of 30) told me he has 1,200 pupils. One of the teachers of the Alvin Ailey studio has described it as "like a factory," and indeed the many floors swarmed with students of all shades of colour. The Juilliard School Dance Department takes only 75 students, it being policy not to let the music faculty be overtaken by the dance and drama departments.

Some of this "dance explosion" is due to the number of universities that now have dance courses. A dancer can get a job as a teacher or as a "resident" in one or another College for a week, a season or more in order to demonstrate and teach. The Israeli dancer Ze'eva Cohen was "in residence" in this way and I understand that Rina Shaham (co-director of the "Batsheva II" company) has been "guest teaching" in California.

Companies don't find things easy. The Harkness company went out of existence despite the support of millionaires Rebekah Harkness and only the Harkness School is active in a town house of hers. While I was in New York, Paul Taylor, one of the "star" choreographers, announced the closure of his company, but last-minute rescue may restore it by January.

Nevertheless, the major companies are flourishing. Martha Graham's Company, The New York City Ballet, the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre were all abroad winning acclaim and the Harlem company was rehearsing for its second visit to London — and a Royal Command performance.

All the big names in ballet choreography are connected with some company, even if not tied. Anna Sokolow is teaching dancers at the Juilliard School, but is also showing drama students how to move. Banya Holm, now 78, choreographer of "My Fair Lady" and "Kiss Me Kate," is also at Juilliard giving amazingly stimulating classes while sitting in a chair. (At the Harlem School I watched a fantastic class given by Tanquill Le Clercq, a polio-stricken dancer who circulates in the class in a wheelchair, illustrating with her hands, correcting positions using ballet vocabulary.)

One of the "Big Five" of ballet choreography, Anthony Tudor (whose famous "Dark Elegies" will be premiered by the Bar-Dor Company in Jerusalem on November 22) is now associated with the American Dance Theatre. "When I joined the ADT two years ago," he told me, "it was understood I'd have two ballet masters and I'd just do the supervising. I said I wasn't going to jump around any more. I'm nearly 70 now. But what happened? I've been rehearsing ever since." He has sent Georgina Geddis Zetterberg to mount the ballet here. "She has done it in Sweden," he explained. "I have trust in her. She has it all notated and she has been to many rehearsals. She's good." He didn't entirely rule out coming for the last few days — "but I hate the idea of dragging my bags about at airports," he said.

The Joffrey Company was rehearsing for its new season which will include famous revivals such as Jerome Robbins' "Movements" (which is in the Batsheva repertoire) and Anna Sokolow's "Opus 65." I saw a rehearsal of this terrific work of a dozen years ago. An Israeli company should ask for it.

In Harlem, at the invitation of Arthur Mitchell, I watched the black company rehearsing "Le Corsaire" — four couples doing the same duet. "You are panthers, not cavaliers," he told the men. "You are in love. Look into his eyes," he told the girls. They are excellent classical dancers, but I also heard the sound of tom-toms at an "ethnic" class. I think the Israeli Festival should try to get this company to come here when it goes to Europe next year.

Does Jerusalem need a stadium?

By NAOMI RAGEN

Special to The Jerusalem Post

AT FIRST GLANCE, the planned Sports and Recreation Centre seems overwhelming in scope, and even more so when viewed in the light of the need for belt-tightening. The descriptive brochure issued by the Municipality does nothing to dispel the initial impression that the Centre is a luxurious playground of Roman proportions and style.

The complex, as detailed in the booklet, is to contain a park; a 50,000 seat football stadium; an indoor sports stadium; a sports centre with a swimming pool, basketball, tennis and gymnastics facilities; a youth centre with a library, club rooms, etc.; a Gadsas Youth Movement Centre, with a target range and obstacle course; youth hostels, motels; and, last but not least, a complete Luna Park. A map of the site and an aerial photograph of the general area reveal clearly that this huge project is to be built almost on the doorstep of several residential communities, including Sanhedria, Murchevet, Ramat Eshkol and Shofat. Interestingly, the map notes that Ramat Eshkol and Shofat are respectively 1 km. and 3 km. from the planned Centre, but fails to mention that Sanhedria Murchevet, is actually closer.

Mike Turner, who is in charge of environmental protection for the City of Jerusalem, does not believe that the complex poses an environmental nuisance to northern Jerusalem. "The main road between Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem will pass there (i.e. Maccabiah, Iri, Kiryat Sanz, Sanhedria Murchevet, Ramat Eshkol and Givat HaMivtar) anyway, Sports Centre or no." However, the added traffic that a 50,000 seat stadium will generate, not to mention the Luna Park, will add considerably to the traffic load, as well as the ensuing noise.

Valerie Brachya, an expert on

physical planning at the Israel Environmental Protection Service, after an initial examination of the aerial map, remarked that "the noise factor from the stadium might be a serious disturbance to residents of Shofat, while the Luna Park might prove a real nuisance to Sanhedria Murchevet and Ramat Eshkol."

Municipal spokesman, Rafi Davara, explained that the choice of the area came only after a careful examination of the alternatives. He emphasized that the area had been designated as part of Jerusalem's green belt in order to protect the beauty of the Judean hills, and was therefore close to other kinds of buildings, such as residential housing. The Sports Centre was a way to make use of it.

He explained that Jerusalem badly needed a sports stadium, as existing ones were inadequate. The Hebrew University stadium, for example, may not be used on the Sabbath because of a promise to this effect made to the original donor. Mr. Davara also stressed the political importance of having a suitable site for international sports events in Israel's capital.

Funds for the project, the booklet points out, are to come from the Government, through its Sports and Physical Education Authority, from the Israel Olympic Committee and representatives of the Jerusalem football clubs, "Hapoel" and "Beter". Any deficit, Mr. Davara noted, the Mayor was able to personally collect from overseas donors.

Apart from the obvious environmental hazard posed by the Centre's proximity to residential neighbourhoods, another disturbing factor is that many of the affected areas are religious districts, especially in a quiet part of the city to avoid disturbance to Sabbath tranquility. Thus, people least able

to enjoy the new facilities will bear most of the environmental damage. Moreover, as one resident of Sanhedria Murchevet put it: "The Municipality has been pleading poverty for the last four years whenever we have asked for a playground for our kids, or a decent synagogue, so of course we're bitter."

For most Jerusalemites, however, the main question seems to be whether the city really needs this huge, expensive project. Millions of pounds which could be spent on physical education are now to be used for the benefit of spectators. Does a stadium which makes it possible for 50,000 people to sit for two hours watching 22 men play really add anything to the physical fitness of Israelis generally? Many suggest that the money would be better spent on numerous centres in individual neighbourhoods, or small towns like Kiryat Gat, Maalot, Beit Shemesh, and Netivot, and thus provide facilities for training potentially talented youngsters.

Affected communities and other concerned citizens are now in the process of banding together in a concerted effort to prevent the present grandiose plans from materializing. Perhaps if sufficiently vigorous objections are voiced against the project, the Municipality may reconsider its original plan and either scale it down to viable proportions, or find a more appropriate site and population sector on which to bestow the gift.

Perhaps the city fathers might begin to ask themselves again, to whom does Jerusalem belong? Does it belong solely to those who see her as a growing urban-industrial centre, and potential host to international sports events? Or does it belong, at least, to those who perceive the city's natural beauty, of the city which nestles in the serene Judean hills.

SOCCER PREVIEW /

Paul Kohn

Top match in Tel Aviv

young players into the side, of whom Gil Landau is especially promising, seems to have revitalized the team. Jaffa Maccabi, too, field a young side and did well to beat Tel Aviv Beter 2:1 last week. Neither side will be easily beaten and a splitting of points looks likely in this game.

Jerusalem Beter play their home game against Petah Tikva Maccabi on neutral ground, probably in Hadera. After a not very encouraging start, Beter now seem to be getting into gear and the return of Uri Maimon has helped much. With Victor Levy and Danny Neuman alongside, Beter may again become a soccer power in the land.

Petah Tikva Maccabi notched their first win of the season last week, scoring 2:0 at home against Yehud Hapoel. Before that they lost their first five games, and the form is not convincing enough yet to suggest that they will trouble the cupholders, even at a neutral venue. In Hadera, Maccabi will be at home to Jerusalem Hapoel. The Jerusalemites did well to match two points from Acre Hapoel last Saturday.

HAIFA ART NOTES /

Ephraim Harris

Satisfied women

RINA EPSTEIN'S exhibition forms a quasi-retrospective; from her early period of outline wash drawings on both dry and wet paper, my preference is unarticulated faces and a sense of volume (the Arab woman of 9). There is some often amused caricature, mostly at the self-satisfaction of young women, in an odd instance or two of men — and even traceable in her birds. Then come her oils on paper (echoing her gouaches, a style omitted from this show) and on canvas. Red, either in the subject or the background, becomes prominent, and light is expressed by orange (the woman at the door, 48). Women, still her main theme, receive kinder treatment and the sole hint of caricature is in the low-toned, grimly cut male head



Wash drawing on wet paper by Rina Epstein.

of 56. Then we arrive at her most recent phase, a sort of drip technique controlling bright abstract design, the best being 55, and, simultaneously, a group of realist landscapes. (c/o Arel, 4 Rehov Tamar, Haifa).

EPHRAIM HARRIS

IN MEMORIAM: DR. EMANUEL PROPPER

Brave physician

THE VETERAN Jerusalem physician, Dr. Emanuel Propper, who died recently at the age of 64, is mourned by a host of friends and several generations of patients.

Only a few weeks ago, shortly before his death at an Interlaken hospital, I asked Dr. Propper (who was born and brought up in Switzerland) what had brought him to settle in Jerusalem so long ago (he came here in 1924).

"Well," he reminisced, "my father was a devoted Zionist. When he attended the Third Zionist Congress in Basel in 1899, he insisted on taking me with him, though I was only seven years old. He presented me to Dr. Herzl — I still remember the beard Herzl looked at me seriously and asked: 'And what are you going to be when you grow up?' I answered without hesitation: 'I want to be a doctor.' To which Herzl replied: 'Then you'll be a doctor in Jerusalem.'"

"Now you may ask," Dr. Propper continued — "what made me think of becoming a doctor. It was really because of my earliest recollection,

which is of the enormous watch and gold chain, dangling on the stomach of our family physician. I must have been more than three or four at that time. I liked to play with it and one day the doctor said: 'When you'll be grown-up and a doctor yourself, you'll also have such a fine watch.'"

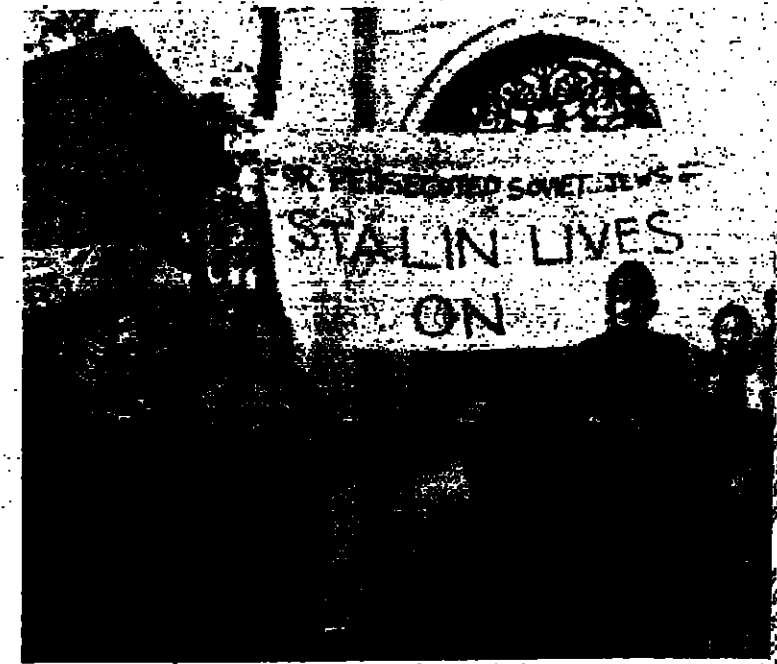
When Dr. Propper had grown up and become a doctor in Jerusalem (one of the bravest at that — he stayed at his post in the Old City throughout the siege in 1948) he had not only had a particularly fine watch himself, but was also able to repair it and do the same with other people's watches, as well. The explanation is simple: His father was a watchmaker in Bern, and before studying medicine, Emanuel learned from him all the secrets of his beautiful trade.

Dr. Propper gave up his hobby of watch-repairing only some ten years ago. Now, his own innermost watch has come to a halt. And with him, another precious piece of Jerusalem has vanished from our midst.

ERIC GOTTETREU

OFFENCES AGAINST the Civil Defence Law will carry larger fines now that the Interior Minister has updated the sums that local authorities can fine citizens who fail to obey the orders of civil defence soldiers. Maximum fines for peace-time were raised from IL500 to IL1,500, and during emergencies to IL5,000 from IL2,000.

INTENSIVE TREATMENT for heart attacks will be given in Kiryat Gat after a new intensive care unit was inaugurated at the local Magen David Adom. The machine is linked by telephone to the Soroka Medical Centre in Beer-sheva where doctors can observe patients' symptoms and instruct local doctors how to handle each case.



Protestors, one of them impersonating Stalin, stand with chains, near the don Embassy Hotel, when a Soviet delegation headed by Boris Ponomarev arrived for a visit at the invitation of the British Labour Party. (AP wirephoto)

Soviets give figures on Jews let out

By MARK SEGAL

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — A ranking member of the Soviet Politbureau has given official figures on the number of Jews let out of Russia in recent years.

Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, was responding to questions on Soviet emigration policy, especially in regard to Jews wishing to go to Israel, when meeting the Labour Party's Foreign Affairs Parliamentary groups in the House of Commons this week.

He said that 120,000 Jews had been allowed out, giving the following details:

13,700 in 1971, 37,800 in 1972, 33,500 in 1973, 19,700 in 1974; and 11,000 in 1975.

He added: "Very soon there will be no one left in the Soviet Union who will wish to leave."

Ponomarev treated the amazed MPs to a display of rage as he banged on the table in protest at demonstrators against Soviet maltreatment of Jews during his visit here. He said: "Few people will wish to leave the Soviet Union. More intellectuals have left Britain to live in the U.S.A."

Pressed by Greville Janner, Labour MP, on why such Jews as Prof. Levitsky were not let out, Ponomarev said: "All Soviet citizens have the right to emigrate, with the exception of two categories: those who were engaged in the defence of our country, and criminals under Soviet law."

The Soviet Communist official mentioned at length the visit of British Chief Rabbi Dr. Immanuel Jacobovits last year to Russia explaining how well Soviet Jews were being treated.

Expanding on this, the Ponomarev said: "Why do you forget who routed the Germans for the Soviet people, all Jews? Europe would have been wiped. He wished to know 'why do the Jews the fact that one of our D. Premiers is a Jew ... and that thousands of Jews are in positions of power.'"

When referring to demonstrators again he ranted minutes, saying: "They are 'Ponomarev out' and they are members of the Parliament Labour Party..." He also attacked Winston Churchill MP (Conservative) for leading a demonstration against him. Again he told his hearers: "No one else can tell us who should and who should not. We expect of us to respect us."

Janner gave no response when Ponomarev handed him a copy of the Magna Carta, a gift and a prayer book for the Jewish people. (In 1972 200 MPs signed a letter to the Soviet Union asking for the return of the book never got there.)

An interesting statement on emigration policy came from Ponomarev's deputy A.S. Nagayev, who said: "All Soviet citizens have the right to emigrate, with the exception of two categories: those who were engaged in the defence of our country, and criminals under Soviet law."

No-disclosure bill protects reputations

By AARON SETTNER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN LEGISLATURES as in the stock market, timing is all-important. The burning issue of the hour may be forgotten by the week's end.

For about a year now the Knesset Law Committee has been sitting on a Private Members' Bill introduced by two Likud representatives — Elmad Omer and Yehiya Be'er. Acknowledged by Justice Ministry experts as one of the most progressive pieces of legislation introduced here in a long time, the proposed "Omer-Be'er Act" — if and when approved by the Knesset — would bar newspapers from publishing the name of a suspect in a criminal offence prior to indictment.

The Israel Press Council has already been asked to give its views on the proposed act, which many newspaper publishers fear would take the livelihood out of most police and court reporting.

By coincidence, the Law Committee is reporting on the bill now, at the height of the Arel-Yadlin affair. Nevertheless, in an interview with The Post this week Mr. Omer said he did not think that the Yadlin affair should — or will — interfere with the adoption of the no-disclosure bill. Admitting that the timing of the bill was not ideal, he said: "Our bill seeks to protect the little guy, not the prominent public official. In the case of Yadlin, disclosure of his name even before indictment was not only in the public interest, but also in the best interests of the progress of the investigation itself."

"Many people who otherwise would have hesitated to come forward and testify about the director of Kupat Holim are doing so now because the investigation is wide

open. So, this is an exception where name disclosure helps. And once he has would permit such disclosures in cases ordered by a judge in criminal cases. And now the bill would protect other citizens. Omer's remarks, family arrested on a charge of rape and sexual abuse, later cleared. Once his name appears in the newspapers — that workers a second report says he has been cleared — a permanent stain is left on that man's reputation."

"Even if three million Israelis won't be talking about his name, he will never forget that error. arrest. It's as simple as that, they visit: must move to protect the name reputation of every innocent woman or child."

A Private Members' Bill introduced by Abraham Melamed of the National Religious Party. However, his proposed law does not give a judge the authority to order the disclosure of a name before indictment.

Be'er told The Jerusalem Post that frequently the police, in a sweep, pick up many people for a search, hope that one of them may even be a criminal. He said: "If you turn out to be the person the police are looking for, you are in a very bad position. By publishing the names of these people, unless harm is done to the police, Bichonovsky believes that police were 'absolutely certain' that they have the right man was a point. Months later Bichonovsky freed and another man arrested and charged and convicted for the killing of Rachel Heller."

"But the harm done to Bichonovsky was great, and now it is probable that the correct this horrible error."

Pitfalls of military aid

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Unqualified persons are often sent abroad as military advisers by countries providing military aid to other nations, since this is a good way for an army to get rid of its problem officers.

This is one of the conclusions reached by Professor Yehuda Walach, recently appointed head of the Hebrew University's Braur School of History, in "Anatomy of Military Aid: The Prussian-German Missions in Turkey 1835-1919." Written in German, the book has been published by Droste in Düsseldorf, first of a series to come from the Institute of German History at the university and to be published by Droste.

Though the book deals with German aid to Turkey during the period mentioned in its title, the material provides food for thought about more current examples of military aid, particularly the Soviet aid to Egypt, which inspired this research.

In general, Professor Walach found, officers sent as advisers have no knowledge of the customs, problems, culture or even language of the country to which they are sent. This ignorance creates a series of misunderstandings which, when added to the fact that they receive higher salaries and more privileges than their local counterparts, creates frictions between the "helpers" and the "helped," which soon extend beyond the military sphere.

The foreign officers try, of course, to teach the methods used in their own country and to introduce the equipment with which they are

familiar. Thus, German officers tried to introduce the familiar man knapsack into the Turkish army, though Turkish soldiers in the days did not have a spare uniform to wear barefoot and thus had no need to carry it.

The research also shows that military aid is accompanied by a great deal of economic intervention in the country receiving the aid. The foreign instructors introduced weapons and equipment from their own countries, and clothing and food are soon added. The numbers of personnel also increase: first the advisers, then technicians, then administrative staff, etc.

One might assume that the country is completely helpless in its relationship, but the research shows this is not necessarily so. When there are disagreements between the countries, the country receiving aid can often have its way, sometimes by taking advantage of the coordination between the various agencies set up by the beneficiary.

Disagreements between Turkey and Germany reached such a peak at the end of World War I, Russia was out of the picture, Turkey did not hesitate to use Caucasian region as a weapon against the Germans.

The research was based on documents found in German archives and in the British Foreign Office as well as on personal interviews with German and British officials concerned with the matter. Professor Walach says, because of the lack of relevant information on this subject.

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Unesco marks 30th year Lofty ideals gone awry

IRAM YEKEL

The Jerusalem Post
30th anniversary of
Unesco, the
Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organisation,
the occasion, Unesco
many reports listing
its, and there will be
devotion shows, and
various publications,
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their appraisals
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Unesco can point to
its many successes
and can be proud of hav-
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Outcome of its
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uld be achieved not

negatively by atomic warfare, but
positively by building bridges
through education and cultural
scientific cooperation had an
idealistic view of the world. But it
was a rather naive one, for they failed
to take into account the fact that
no organization can be better than its
members, and that an organization
composed of a membership of
nations cannot avoid becoming
politicized and the tool of power
 blocs.

Reality has shown that it is not the
idealistic scientists and cultural
leaders who are the representatives
of their countries at Unesco, but
rather the tough politicians and
career diplomats, and that the of-
ficially non-governmental National
Commissions are in reality integral
parts of Foreign or Education
Ministries of member countries.

STILL ANOTHER, probably more
serious failure lay in the ideology
itself.
The founders of Unesco defined
their main idea in what came to be
regarded as the key sentence of
the organization: "Since wars
begin in the minds of men, it is in
the minds of men that the defenses
of peace must be constructed." This
revealed an intellectual approach
with little room for feeling; it was
in the minds of men that the founders
of Unesco were looking for a better
world, and not in their hearts.

In today's cynical world, this may
seem quite natural, and certainly
logical, but it is strange that in 1945,
when all the horrors of the Second
World War were still alive, intellec-
tuals and cultural leaders did not

realize that where only logic and in-
tellect are involved, compassion,
tolerance, and even justice, have lit-
tle meaning.

In the brochure published for its
30th anniversary, Unesco explains
that since its establishment, its
targets, attitudes, and its scales
have changed. Maybe the time has
also come for Unesco to change its
basic concept, and instead of trying
to create a better world in the minds
of men, try to create a better world
in their hearts and souls.

Before the eyes of the participants
of the 1945 London Conference that
led to the creation of Unesco stood
the horrors of the Holocaust, the
brutal murder of six million Jews in
the concentration camps of Europe.
Of the vast literature remaining
from that period, there are three
sentences which were written by one
of the victims of that tragedy. They
were written on the wall of a cellar in
which he was hiding, and in which he
finally died:

"I believe in the sun even when it
is not shining. I believe in love when
feeling is not. I believe in God even if
He is silent."

It could be worthwhile for those
who will shape Unesco's work for the
coming decades to ponder those
words and try to determine whether
it might not be possible to create a
better world based on such absolute
belief and love rather than relying
only on the powers of the intellect.
Avraham Yekel is Director of the
International Cultural Centre for
Youth in Jerusalem and a member
of the Israel National Commission
for Unesco.

WITHIN 12 months from now, voters
will be asked to the ballot box to elect
representatives to the Knesset (no
date has yet been fixed) and later to
the Knesset and the local authorities.
This is the time when politicians re-
mind the voters to come to the aid of
their party, which means in effect,
though not said in forthright
language, to keep or install them in
the offices of their desire.

It is also the time when men of the
same party clash for a particular
plum, such as the office of mayor,
local council head, labour council
secretary, and so on. It is an
arresting spectacle, already being
enacted in Haifa.

An election year is a dismal ex-
perience for the press and radio and
TV reporters. The oratory poured
into the ears of the public from so
many mouths is a turgid torrent,
largely devoid of any aesthetic
grace. With a few exceptions, the
average politician in Israel is a
second- or third-rate orator. The
brilliant Zionist speakers of the first
half of our century have had few
successors.

In the first and second decades of
statehood, Knesset reporters,
regardless of their political faith,
held Ya'acov Hazan and the late
Moshe Shohat to be the outstanding
speakers in the House. Most Knesset
Members nowadays do not even
speak correct Hebrew. Abba Eban
offers excellent oratory, despite its
excessive polish, as different from
that of Churchill as fennel from
natural wood.

None of our universities offers
courses in public speaking. In other
countries students learn the art in
debating societies. In the older
parliaments standards of public
speaking, of correct grammar, good
enunciation, brevity, humour and
esprit have been set by long tradi-
tion and by high achievements.

When an Israeli reporter takes his

VIEW FROM THE NORTH / Ya'acov Ardon

Mastering public office



Public's choice in the last mayoralty elections in Israel's three largest cities, photographed together in 1974. From left, Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, (then) Haifa Mayor Yosef Almog and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. (IPFA)

notes of a political speech back to his
office and summarizes it for a
printed report, he is often astounded
by the amount of verbal stuffing, by
the empty, meaningless phraseology
he is able to remove without in-
justice to the speech's content, if
any.

Zionism, that sublime prescription
which Dr. Herzl gave the Jewish
People and which inspired a genera-
tion to cure our worst sufferings
through self-help, has been dis-
credited among the young, not
because of what it stands for, but
because of the term has suffered from
countless self-styled, self-seeking
"Zionists." These are men who have
hidden their petty and partisan pur-
poses by backneying ad nauseam the
timeless rhetoric of the founders of
our new statehood.

The ancient Greeks were probably
the first to demand that a public
speaker learn and practise his skill
and achieve a minimum standard in
public performance, and to institute

schools for it. If a public man does
not come up to such a standard, he
had better hold his tongue. One of
the most affecting traits which the
Bible reports of Moshe was that he
was aware of his speech handicap
and enlisted his brother to do his
public speaking for him. It did not
detract from his leadership and may
have even enhanced it.

But not even the finest and most
polished oratory is a substitute for
personal integrity and sincerity in a
politician seeking public office. The
true ring of an honest, selfless man
reaches and moves us, as the ex-
amples of Dr. Herzl (who was not an
outstanding speaker) or Abraham
Lincoln show. But if the local
politicians, such as those seeking our
votes for municipal and local council
chairs, cannot all be high-minded,
selfless personalities, let us at least
demand that they offer us this in
return for our votes, that they learn
to speak more briefly, more to the
point, without worn-down cliches

and with more respect for grammar,
syntax and, if possible, for the innate
splendour of the Hebrew language.
That should not be our only de-
mand from the candidates. Most
nearly all of them are untrained for
the office they seek. Local ad-
ministration, even in a village, is a
skill, and the larger the community,
the greater the responsibility. When
a man or a woman wants to drive a
car, a bus or a truck, the law re-
quires that person to pass a test
before being given a permit. Why
should a candidate for public office
not be required to undergo
vocational training for the post he or
she wishes to fill? Why should he be
allowed to learn the complex skills of
administering a municipality like
that of Haifa, for example, a IL600
million enterprise, only after becom-
ing mayor? Trial-and-error on-the-
job training is an enormous waste of
time and public funds.

When Yosef Almog wooed the
Haifa electorate for the mayor's of-
fice, he brought with him years of ex-
perience in various Government
ministries. Even so, he admitted
honestly that he had to learn the
technique of municipal administra-
tion almost from scratch. He made
mistakes for which the municipality,
or rather the people of Haifa,
are paying to this day. And when he
quit after two years of on-the-job
training, he deprived the city of all
he had learned, a loss entitling the
municipality (the taxpayers, in fact)
to compensation.

Electioneering by low-quality
oratory and the low-fidelity techni-
que of you-name-it, I-promise-it,
which Haifa and many other local
authorities experienced in the 1973
campaign, should go out of fashion.
After 28 years of statehood, the elec-
torate is entitled to be offered better
credentials from those who want its
votes.

edics in 15 days India's masses

E. DRIEBERG

NEW DELHI —
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Dr. Arti Sawhny,
dical service, she
specialize after
two months at
ed her to keep on

working there.
The work is heavy and exacting,
but also "challenging and exciting."
There are no fixed hours, and health
workers often have to answer mid-
night calls from a distant village
where a woman might be in labour
or a suffering child in need of instant
relief.

The villagers expect an educated
person from a city to have answers
for all their questions. Tilonia has
widened Arti's horizons through the
interdependence of the various dis-
ciplines practised there, and she is
now involved in much more than
doctoring.

Before the health programme was
launched in June 1975, a medical
social worker from Tilonia spent two
years just meeting villagers and
talking about their problems to win
their confidence. In that initial
period there was much suspicion and
even open hostility. The villagers
could not believe that educated
townsfolk were really disinterested
enough to concern themselves about
their welfare without some ulterior
motive and responded to her ap-
proaches with threats.

"At first we visit a village," Arti
said, "to explain the programme and
list all the services we offer. Then we
leave them to decide whether they
want us. If they do they are asked to
send a written application. Then
there is a second meeting at which
the villagers select one of their
number for training as a VLEW."

The villagers undertake to pay
part of the worker's salary in cash or
in kind. Very poor households are ex-
empted.
Supervising the activities of the
health workers presents no problem
because the villagers keep a sharp
watch on them and report derelic-
tions of duty to the centre at Tilonia.

The health workers come to
Tilonia every Sunday, where they
give figures of the chronically sick,
sufferers from coughs, tetanus and
whooping cough, night blindness,
and births and deaths.
The most striking thing about
Tilonia is that the score or so of
professional people connected with
the project are under 30. All of them
could get well-paid jobs in the cities
or towns from which they come.
They are dedicated men
and women, working for a cause —
rural uplift.

GUARE IT OUT / Judie Oron

ess Programme II

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less so.) Now, gradually lower the
upper part of your body to the floor.
Once you are lying flat, you may
release your stomach muscles.
Repeat 5 times.

3. Lie flat on the floor. Sit up quick-
ly, bending your legs at the same
time, until you are in an acrobatic-
like position. Now straighten your
legs so that you are balancing in a V-
like position. Pull in your abdominal
muscles and gradually lower only
the upper part of your body to the
floor. Once your head has touched
the floor, you may start slowly to
lower your legs to the floor. Release
your muscles and relax. Repeat
twice more.

The exercises for the waist area
are to be done with a small stick
about 6" long, or a rolled up
magazine. A short ruler will also do.
You will enjoy them more if you do
them to music.

4. Standing with your feet apart,
grasp the stick at both ends and
begin circling your torso in as wide a
circle as you can, always in the same
direction. Repeat 8 times and
reverse the direction of the circle.
Keep your heels on the floor for
balance.

5. Stand with your feet apart,
grasp the stick at both ends. Raise
the stick above your head, and bend
downward on the right side as far as
you can twice. Come up again, and
then bend downward twice on the
left side. Repeat 8 times on each
side.

6. Stand as in exercise 5. With
arms raised, twist as far backward
as you can twice to the right. Come
back to face the front of the room,
and then twist backward twice on
the left side. Repeat 8 times on each
side.

7. Stand with feet apart, hand
grasping the stick at waist level.
Twist once as far backward as you
can on the right side, then come back
to face the front of the room. Now
twist as far as you can to the back
of the room on your left side, and back
to face the front of the room. Repeat
8 times on each side.

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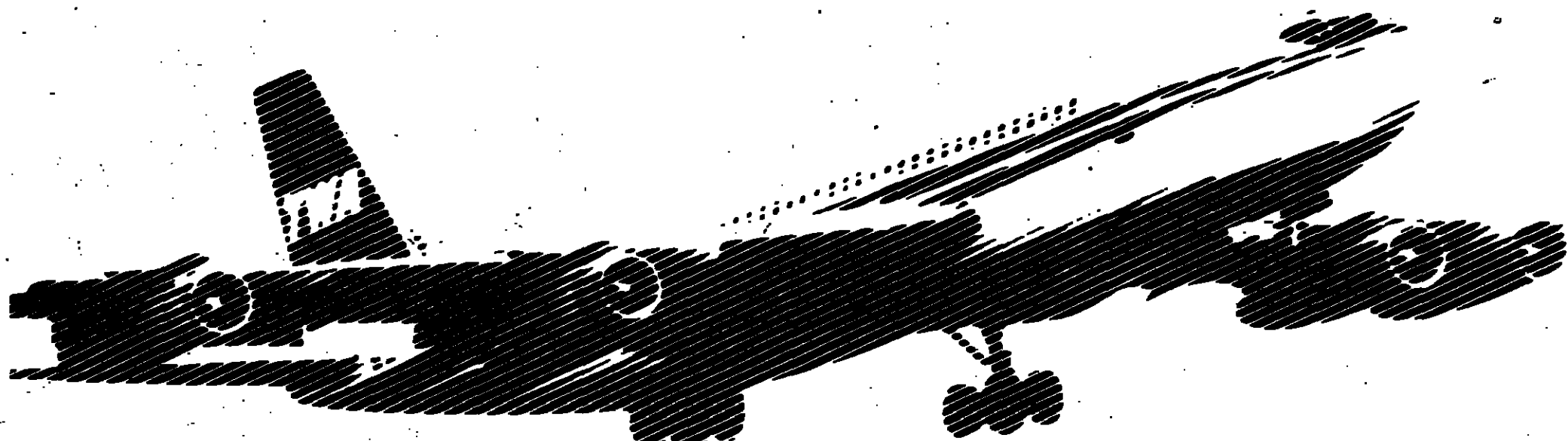
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INSTRUMENTS

IL500 IN CASH and the balance with interest free instalments, when you buy a piano or organ at Melnik Piano, 125 Dizengoff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 03-223035.

BETTER QUALITY European pianos at lowest prices. Piano House — 99 Allenby, Tel Aviv. Lilling Music — 1 Herzl, Haifa.

PERSONAL

YOUNG MAN would like to meet lady. P.O. Box 81 IC.

PURCHASE/SALE

"KAROL" BUYS: furniture, carpets, televisions, household and electrical appliances, men's, women's and children's clothing. "Karol" buys everything you want to sell. Tel. 03-894480, also Shabbat.

REGAL BUYS furniture, antiques, refrigerators, televisions, liquidators. Tel. 03-52257, evenings 03-95459.

AMOS BUYS furniture, antiques, refrigerators, televisions, liquidators. Tel. 03-52257, evenings 03-95459.

SERVICES

MESSAGE. Only by appointment. 14 Rehov Frug. Tel. 03-232725.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED senior secretary English-Hebrew-German + typing, seeks position, 5-6 hours, 5 days weekly. Tel. 03-747207.

VEHICLES

VOLKSWAGEN BEETLE, 1971, radio, for tourist, \$3000. Tel. 03-227749.

AUTOBANCHI (Primula) Model 1969 for sale, IL25,000 — \$9,000 km. Only. All taxes paid. Tel. 02-67572 or 02-325121, Gabal.

Citrus Marketing Board of Israel

Recommended MAXIMUM retail prices for citrus, until further notice, are given below:

	Per kilo
Clementines, jumbo size	IL5.30
size AA	IL4.10
size A	IL2.60
Sazuma	As Clementines prices
Grapefruit	IL2.60
Lemons	IL4.50
Taburim	IL3.00
Travita	IL2.60
Zarfati size AA	IL2.60
Zarfati size A	IL2.10



How much are the medical institutions willing to pay doctors for stand-by at their homes?

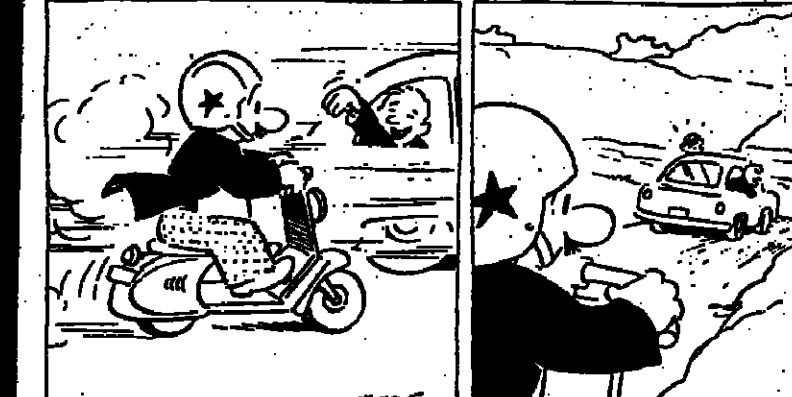
	Average payment
Stand-by at home with no hospital call	IL207
Stand-by plus hospital visit (2-4 hours)	IL311
Stand-by plus hospital activity (over 4 hours)	IL518

The Medical Institutions

TADMOR HOTEL
Herzliya
invites you to its next
Tuesday Night Dinner
October 26, 1976
Special French-Style Delicacies
IL60 plus VAT
Please reserve: Tadmor Hotel, Herzliya Tel. 03-535351

Required
English Teachers
for Tel Aviv and Central District.
Tel. 03-723466, 731459, 3-8 p.m.

FRODO



ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 5.10 English 6.35 Literary selections 7.9, 9.06 Math 9.35 Science 9.35 English 9.35 History 9.35 English 9.35 Programs for kindergartners. 11.10 Advice and Guidance. 11.30 Math 8. 12.10 Music. 12.30 Math 7. 12.50 Algebra Geometry 8. 12.10 French. 12.35 Mechanical Drawing 9. 12.50 History. 12.17 Film. 12.35 The Janson Code. 12.50 Modern Physics. **CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:** 17.30 Telefele. 17.50 Moomin Valley: series based on the book by Tove Jansson. 18.00 Cartoon. **ARABIC LANGUAGE** programmes: 18.30 News roundup. 18.30 We Chose You! Programme including selections from films, songs and dances. 19.00 Between Citizen and State: Programme deals with citizens' complaints. 19.30 News. **HEBREW PROGRAMMES** resume at 20.00 with the Match of the Week 20.00 Programme trailer. 21.00 Mabab newsreel.

21.30 Basketball Game (second half): Tel Aviv Maccabi vs. Olympiakos Piraeus at Tel Aviv Stadium in Tel Aviv. 22.05 Kolbotek. 22.35 Behind the Headlines: weekly magazine, including interviews with personalities in the news and discussion and comparison of news coverage in different media.

23.35 News. **JORDAN TV** (offical): 18.15 Cartoon. 19.00 The Wolf and the Kid. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 News in Hebrew. 21.00 The Invisible Man. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Petrocelli.

* Shows with asterisks are also on JTV.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

Armen: Truckload; Chen: Who's Child am I? Eden: Halpion Hill does not Answer; Edson: Dharmanata 4. 6.30, 9; Hahira: La Lictale; Jerusalem: King of Hearts 7, 9, Wed. only 9; Mitchell: Family Plot 6.45, 9; Orgel: Just a Woman; Orion: East of Eden; Orna: All the President's Men 4, 6.30, 9; Men: Cruel World; Sunday: Far from the Madding Crowd, 6.45, 9.15.

TEL AVIV: 4.35, 7.15, 9.30

Allenby: Family Plot 4.30, 7.00, 9.30; Ben Yehuda: Sex Idol; Student Named Desire; Cinema One: The Family Vice 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Cinema Two: King of Hearts 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Chen: L'Alpaguier; Llama Yungit 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Drive in Cinema: The Boy with 2 Heads 4.45; Hot Bed of Spies, 7.30, 9.45; Maxine: A Nona Les; Peltan Angles; Paris: Linsight 10.30, 1.15, 4.00, 7.00, 9.30; Ophir: The Heat of the Night; Esther: The Virgin Wife; Megrahi: All the President's Men 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Orly: Beautiful People; Peltan: One View over the Cuckoo's Nest 4, 7, 9.30; Ramat Aviv: The Count of Monte-Cristo 7.30, 9.30, wed. 4.30, 9.30; Royal: Sayonara 4.15, 7.30, 9.30; Dekel: Obsession 7.15, 9.30; Gordon: Savage Man, Savage Beast 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Hot: Gator 4.30, 9.30; Gati: To be or not to be; Studio: Swept Away; Tochelet: Il Pleut Sur Santiago 4.30, 7.00, 9.30; Tel Aviv: Halpion Hill does not Answer; Zedon: Police Python 357 4.30, 7.10, 9.30.

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9

Amphitheatre: Savage Man, Savage Beast; Armen: The Killer Elite; Atmen: Halpion Hill does not Answer; Chen: Paint Your Wagon 6, 9; Miron: George Prentice: Orna: The Man who would be King, 4, 6.30, 9.30; Mitchell: Beautiful People 6.45, 9; Orion: Burn Baby, Burn; Orly: Loves of a Blonde 6.45, 9; Peltan: The Sunshine Boys; Ram: The Outlaw Josey Wales 4, 6.30, 9; Shavit: The Slipper and the Rose 6.30, 9.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1976 • VOL. XLVI, No. 13851

The people's choice

"WE'VE MADE POLITICAL HISTORY," Jimmy Carter said as he was leaving his Georgia hometown for a victory rally in the state capital of Atlanta, early Wednesday morning. The newly-elected U.S. President was right, of course, and in more ways than one.

When this unknown Southern politician first announced his candidacy for America's highest post, some 22 months ago, there were snickers all around. People were still asking "Jimmy who?" last July, when Governor Carter won the unanimous support of the Democratic Convention as the party's standard-bearer. He did so on the strength of not much more than an amazingly impressive demonstration, in the primaries, of commitment to honesty and integrity in government.

By the time the Republican Convention got around to choosing President Gerald Ford over Ronald Reagan for its nominee, Carter had established so commanding a lead that his election in November appeared to be a foregone conclusion. This impression gained confirmation from the internecine warfare which preceded the Republican decision, and which left some indelible marks on the party.

But in the campaign that dragged tediously through the summer, Carter's freshness began to wilt, his charm to fade, and his chances of success to wither away. A succession of blunders by Carter overshadowed Ford's own gaffes, and gave the President a significant boost in public opinion. Moreover, memories of Watergate and Vietnam, even the realities of inflation and unemployment, seemed to recede as voters showed increasing signs of preference for the virtue of certainty over puzzlement — that is, for the incumbent over the aspirant.

On the eve of election day some pollsters, who had previously foreseen a Carter landslide, fearlessly predicted a narrow win for Ford.

But fortune smiled on Carter again, and so did the sun. Democratic crowds, perhaps forewarned of the results of their abstention, turned out in balmy weather at the polls in record numbers, and handed the coveted prize to the ex-Georgia Governor. The decision was by a very slim margin, but it was victory, and that is what matters. America has rejected a President for another term of office, and it has sent a Southerner into the White House — that, indeed, is the stuff of which political history is made.

Now Jimmy Carter has the popular mandate to govern in cooperation with a Democratic Congress. Whether, or to what extent, his programme will differ from that of his predecessor's, except in manner and style, remains to be seen. It would, in any case, be against the American grain to extract an answer from vague and sometimes contradictory campaign statements, let alone from pledges made in the party platform. It would be especially futile in the case of Jimmy Carter, who once specifically asked a primary audience for time until after his inauguration to formulate a plan of action.

But there are straws in the wind about the direction of future Carter policies. Thus, it is reasonable to expect an essential continuity, despite the change of personnel, in the handling of Middle East affairs. True, Carter may be the first American President to make a particular point of the fact that "Israel is the fulfilment of Biblical prophecies"; and his foreign affairs adviser, Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, struck a fresh note recently by counselling the Arabs that the U.S. could not be evenhanded in the degree of its commitment to Israel and to them.

It would, however, be as foolhardy to expect a Carter administration to support Israel — diplomatically, militarily, and economically — without strings attached, as it would be wrong to fear that it might go back on promises made by President Ford. The safeguarding of Israel is now part of the American national consensus, although the best way of achieving it will inevitably be judged in terms of the U.S. national interest.

ISRAEL PRESS

Subsidy cuts attacked

The press is not happy with the decision by the Ministerial Economic Committee to increase the prices of basic commodities by 20 per cent and the prices of fuels by 11 per cent, through a slash in subsidies.

DAVAR (The Histadrut), while allowing that the Ministerial Committee acted within the framework of its vested powers, queried the wisdom of its decision. Remarking that the Government ought to have been interested in securing the Histadrut's support, the paper comments: "The Ministerial Committee may have acted on Tuesday virtually under the pressure of time, and certainly under the pressure of the budgetary calendar. But this is not to justify the situation, since the subsidy issue did not drop up on Tuesday, nor a week ago. As recently as before the holidays, the Histadrut announced that it was prepared to support a cut in subsidies in the framework of a long-term agreement based on factual criteria. Both the social and economic aspects would have benefited from such an arrangement, which would certainly have avoided the residue now created by the Histadrut's consent... This is a totally superfluous crisis in relations, brought about entirely unnecessarily."

RAIZOF (National Religious), remarking that Tuesday's decision is the result of a compromise between the Treasury's proposal — a general price rise of 40 per cent — and the Histadrut's counter-proposal of an average hike of ten per cent linked to a long-term agreement, concludes: "The compromise reached by the Ministerial Economic Committee is insufficient from the Treasury's point of view, and unbearable from the point of view of the trade unions. A very peculiar situation has thus emerged, with everyone being unsatisfied, and the measures adopted being both insufficient and inefficient."

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) is highly critical: "The rate of the increase does not satisfy even the half of the Treasury's requirements, and there would appear to be no escaping an additional budget. On the other hand, it steps up the pace of inflation to the astounding rate of 45 per cent. Neither a growing economy nor a healthy society can acquiesce in such an inflation especially when created through clear intent on the part of the economic administration itself despite vigorous opposition by the majority of the people."

New U.S. Senate

(Continued from page one)

coff (D-Connecticut) and Richard Stone (D-Florida) when Congress convenes in January. The three incumbents were not up for re-election this year.

The two new Jewish senators, both of whom were underdogs going into the elections, are Howard Minkoff (D-Ohio) and Edward Ziskind (D-Nebraska). Three other Jewish challengers, Thayer in Arizona, Gloria Shaefer in Connecticut and Richard Lorber in Rhode Island, were defeated.

In the House, whose entire 435-man membership is up for re-election every two years, nearly all the Jewish incumbents won. Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Illinois), a popular congressman from the Chicago suburbs, was defeated according to the latest precinct counts. But he has asked for a recount following a very close election. Another Jewish congressman, Edward Meisvinsky (D-Iowa), also was defeated.

The last 94th congress had 21 Jewish House members, some of whom, like Rep. Bella Abzug (N.Y.), did not run for re-election. But the new Jewish representatives elected to the 95th congress on Tuesday will replace those former Jewish congressmen who were either defeated or did not run.

JIMMY CARTER's election by a comfortable margin in the Electoral College, and a conclusive if smaller popular-vote majority, put an end to one of the most unpredictable election campaigns in recent American history. In which the last-minute polls had President Ford gaining on and wiping out Carter's original lead.

The public opinion polls this time, in contradistinction to previous occasions, were not wrong but misinterpreted. They correctly reported, to the very end, that a very large proportion of voters were still undecided. The media for the most part interpreted this as indicating profound voter apathy and hence predicted a low vote. In the event, voter turn-out was among the highest on record for the past few decades, and the typical wavering voter, in his moment of truth, voted for Carter rather than for Ford.

Yesterday's results would tend to buttress the thesis that voters vote against a candidate no less, and perhaps even more than they vote for one. In a lecture tour of the U.S. in the month preceding Tuesday's election, I had an opportunity to listen to thousands of Americans. And I found not one who was enthusiastic about either candidate.

In the end, it would seem, a sufficiently large number of voters who harboured serious doubts about the untested Governor of Georgia nevertheless decided to express their opposition to President Ford's known, but mediocre, two-year record.

Given Ford's lackluster performance in office and Carter's unknown qualities, voters seem to have given expression to their own personalities. Those more afraid of the unknown tended to vote for a continuation of the Ford administration, thus giving unvoiced expression to their feeling that taking a chance on an unknown was inherently dangerous.

Those who made up their minds in favour of Carter, often while waiting for their turn to enter the voting booth, were those prepared to take a chance with the unknown on the assumption that his administration could hardly be worse than President Ford's.

That, and of course the festering desire to register the first electoral reaction to the Watergate Scandals and the Nixon Era from which the President could not, and apparently did not wish to, dissociate himself completely.

IN THE LIGHT of this interpretation of the dramatic events, Carter's interview in "Playboy" magazine, which he himself later conceded had been a mistake, may be seen as a point in his favour.

READERS' LETTERS

THE TUVIA SCHWARTZ CASE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The article on Tuvia Schwartz and his wife's letter (October 8) is very pertinent to the effort now going on to expose ex-Nazis in the United States.

If the purpose of Mr. Schwartz was to draw attention to the presence of a murderer in our midst, then I would suggest that he have the courage to complete his noble mission. Were he to return voluntarily to the U.S. for trial, he could accomplish two purposes. First, he would save the Israeli court system the expense and divisive potential that his case could result in. Second, if he returned for a public trial, the news coverage of such a trial at this time would publicize the presence of Artukovic and other Nazis to a much greater extent than the original bombing attempt.

BERNARD W. WEISS, M.D.
Yonkers, N.Y.

Sir, — Thank you for your excellent article about Tuvia Schwartz and about me — the fool who put up her house as collateral for such an individual. You can rest assured that every word you wrote in that article is nothing but the truth.

JUDITH WHITELAW
Los Angeles, California.

ALIYA EXPO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As a former American, now an Israeli citizen, I wish to register my disgust at aliyah procedures as typified by the recent Aliya Expo at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel.

I went there for information to bring to my son in the United States when I go back for my first visit since I came on aliyah five years ago. He wishes now to bring his training and talents to the Jewish State, though that here in Israel, much valuable advice should be available. So did I. But Aliya Expo, held in an unreal, plush-carpeted hotel atmosphere, presided over by an expensive dressed, uninformed and indifferent American woman, was able to give me only the name (no address) of a shul in America, 300 miles from my son's city (and about whom we already knew). No printed material at all was available in English. No information, encouragement or comment was offered.

My work in one of our largest hospitals here in Jerusalem leaves me little time to run around merely to find out where to go next. But I didn't even succeed in getting that much information from Aliya Expo. My son will come, as I came, on his own, with or without official advice, and he will become a proud citizen, as I have. But he will wonder, as I do, why we tolerate such incompetence in aliyah procedures when at the same time we cry out for Western immigrants.

Jerusalem. CARYL BULMER

JEW IN CHESS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In his article, "Slaps — Jew in chess," October 2, Harvey Wolinsky describes the Spassky-Fischer world championship match as having been unique in that both the defending champion and the challenger were Jewish. As a matter of fact, neither Spassky nor Fischer are Jewish. Fischer happens to have a Jewish mother, but he has never

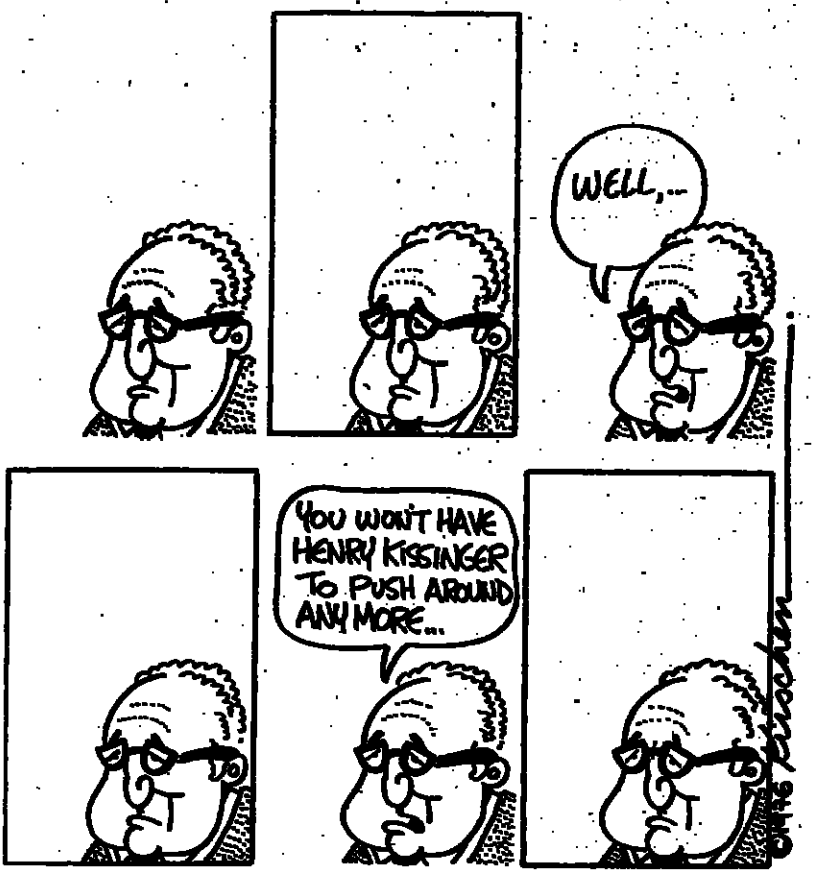
belonged to the Jewish faith (he is a Seventh Day Adventist).

As to the "uniqueness" of world championship matches where both participants were Jewish, this was in fact the case in no less than nine such matches, namely: Lasker-Spassky (twice), Lasker-Tarrasch, Lasker-Janowski (three times), Botvinnik-Brinestine and Botvinnik-Tal (twice). Tel Aviv. MARCEL STEIN

A vote against

It was an election in which voters voted 'against.' Against Watergate and Nixon, above all. And for the Jewish voter, against Kissinger, too, writes YOSEF GOELL.

Dry Bones



The interview, quoted again and again (usually out of context) in the printed and electronic media, may well have had an important influence on the many younger voters who have now voted in national elections for the second time. America's sexual mores have changed, witness Senator Kennedy's two consecutive post-Chappaquiddick electoral victories. It surely would take more than a tame "Last in My Heart" statement to put off the

younger U.S. voter of 1976.

The very unknown qualities of Mr. Carter make it difficult to say anything conclusive at this stage as to the course of his Presidency. Two assessments may be attempted however. Judging by Carter's performance in his campaign for the Georgia governorship and his subsequent period of office, one may safely disregard many of his campaign promises and statements to an even greater extent than is

warranted in American elections as a rule. One of the truisms of American electoral politics is that different qualities and image-projections are required for winning office than for administering it. Mr. Carter's intense determination to win at all costs, as a salient facet of his personality, would seem to make this dichotomy in his case all the more stark.

The second point is that Governor Carter enters office as a virtual outsider to his party's political establishment and hence so far as is known with few commitments to the party's power brokers.

In the area of foreign policy there is good reason to believe that President Carter will tend to act as his own Secretary of State more than would have been the case with a second Ford administration. This may well mean that the major names from the Democratic Party's foreign policy establishment that have been mentioned as possible Secretaries of State — George Ball, Cyrus Vance, and Zbigniew Brzezinski — are far off the mark. Carter is more likely to choose a relatively unknown foreign policy technician or someone from the area of national electoral politics who would not undercut his own primacy in determining and executing foreign policy.

This consideration may well have had an effect in bringing back the bulk of the Jewish vote to the Democratic fold after the defection of many Jewish voters to the Nixon Republicans in 1972. It is now clear that in these elections many Jewish voters were not so much voting for Nixon as against Senator McGovern and the possible threat which his New Left supporters seemed to pose to American support for Israel.

It is a mistake to think that the predominant interest of American Jews is Israel. In this election however, the embarrassing inability to decide between the two candidates on the basis of internal American issues meant that, for such Jews, the question of American support for Israel became all the more significant.

And I would hazard the guess that, more than anything else, it was Dr. Henry Kissinger who impelled so many American Jews to vote for Governor Carter.

POSTSCRIPTS

A LITTLE BIT of sports history was made this week, when — thanks to the presence of Basil D'Oliveira — Israeli cricket received its first mention on the BBC World Service sports roundup.

From the brief report given on last week-end's "Test" match between Israel and London's touring cricket club (for whom D'Oliveira appeared as a guest), millions of listeners all over the world probably learned for the first time that the game is being played in Israel.

The Worcester and England stars' warm admiration of Israeli cricketers was not restricted to Isaac Solomon, whom, as reported in Tuesday's Post, D'Oliveira is recommending for a professional cricket job in Britain. He is also full of praise for all-rounders Alan Davison, Stanley Pines, Noah Davidson and Mike Monahan, and wicketkeeper Jerrold Kessel.

The Harrow Club has presented the local Cricket Association with nearly £400 worth of new cricket equipment, donated by London sports manufacturers for passing on to Israel.

J.L.

A VISITING journalist here to cover the Chess Olympics called the attention of one of our colleagues to an oddity.

Reading through the booklet "Facts about Israel," published by the Foreign Ministry and being distributed in the Olympiad Press Centre, he was struck by the fact that it contained information on almost everything going on in Israel, including chess. The only thing not mentioned was chess sporting field. When he expressed his surprise, a local journalist remarked half-jokingly: "There are probably no chess-players in the Foreign Ministry." It's more likely that the Ministry department concerned doesn't regard a cerebral game as a sport.

E.S.

ALMOST HALF of the 84,000 so-called "illegal" immigrants who were brought to this country in the period between the end of World War II and the establishment of the State arrived in vessels manned by American volunteers. Six of these volunteers lost their lives. One was killed aboard the "Exodus" the most famous of the "illegal" boats — and another five died fighting in the War of Independence.

The 50th anniversary of the post-war Aliya Beth movement fell last Monday, but it will be marked by the American volunteers at a reunion in Israel on January 1, 1977. The American Committee in Israel which is organizing the celebration consists of Harold Katz, Murray Greenfield and Yehuda Seia, all former U.S. servicemen. More than 50 of the volunteer crewmen are now living in Israel.

The 65 vessels, used to bring the refugees to this country were hardly any of them in ocean-going condition. Some of them were bought and paid for by American Jewry, and sailed from the U.S. to rescue Jewish survivors in Europe and bring them here, in the face of the British Navy's blockade.

LUDWIG BORNSTEIN
Tel Aviv.

Yugoslavia and the Jew

By GREVILLE JANNER

WHILE THE PEOPLE of Yugoslavia share an almost equal affection for the state and of Israel, and while the Jewish community enjoys a relaxed to the country's official policy anti-Israel as that of India, this to be explained?

Yugoslavia is determined to assume or maintain (depending on your view of its success) a pre-eminent among the non-aligned President Tito did not let him stop him from going to Colombo.

Yugoslavs have not forgotten one million dead; their land, the horrors of occupation. They equate Israel's 1967 occupation of "con territories" with their own experiences and identify the with the Palestinians.

With the moral justification bolstering the practical (unpressed) political reason, Yugoslavs are prepared to almost every action of Israel was told by a former ambassador to Arab capital that Israel at Ennabe constituted invasion of another people's territory. "Surely it is crazy," he said, "to see a plane hijacked by terrorists, you would not let the terrorists in hot pursuit. He shook his head. "We have other people's control."

AT A MEETING of the leaders of the Belgrade Jewish community announced that they had Israel, that their parents or other relatives were living and that there was not the facility in their emigrating (taking whatever contacts they

"We are like other citizens said. "We have our own haven't we?" Out of the Yugoslav Jews who survive the pre-war community of a 000 some 11,000 are living. We were told that a charter from Israel had landed here.

Still, the remaining community slowly dying. Its ancient enclaves in places like Zagreb, Saraj, Split are more picturesque communities. The tiny, 18th Dubrovnik synagogue (which attended a weekly "Kabbalah" service) is in "Jews (Ulice Judiska) but has no more on the outside and is kept alive by the marvellous, walled off Jewish family, the Tolicans. The Yugoslav community ed by one peripatetic and unding rabbi, Rabbi Tsadik who has spent most of his life in the Yugoslav diplomatic corps, post being Ambassador to Israel. Lively leadership is provided older generation, and an annual camp attracts a small crowd of the community's youth. In 1976 the camp welcomed delegation of 14 from the Union of Jewish Students.

I was invited to a rehearsal of Jewish choir. I found that the majority of the chorists were Jews. But a 21-year-old Jewish father and non-mother told me that he can choir. Identify himself as a community."

"WILL THERE BE a Jewish community in the years?" one of the leaders asked rhetorically. "Well, someone me that question 20 years ago we are today, aren't we?"

The community treasure with the World Jewish Congress speaks with affection of the Nahum Goldman to Yugoslav to Marshal Tito. No corner emerged from that far counter, but doors were key. There is no immediate pressure through those doors, of direct relations, outside of a heart by the Yugoslav state towards the embattled Israel with which Yugoslavs much in common. Still, wild are open and ideas and pass through them, change come.

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